

# Newport

# Mercury.

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VOLUME XCV.

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## Poetry.

"WHY STAND YE HERE IDLE?"

BY R. JONES.

Liter, with folded arms, why stand  
Within the wide world's crowded mart?  
Why tarry here with nerveless hand,  
With faltering aim, and fainting heart?  
Hath earth no vineyard thou mayst dress,  
No hills to cure—no hearts to blesse?  
Why stand ye idle? Look around! we  
Is there not work enough for all?  
Within the world's vast harvest-ground?  
Uprose ye not the Master's call?  
Unlink the bands—unbind the braw.  
Go forth! the harvest waits you now.  
Why stand ye idle? Is there not  
A work Herculean to perform?  
Black crime, by ignorance begot,  
To banish far—to take by storm  
The hoary citadel of crime,  
Whose banner darkens every clime!  
Why stand ye idle? Hark! a cry  
Of lamentation fills the air;  
Intemperance grim, with blood-shot eye,  
Arch-demon, stalketh everywhere.  
Of all earth's damning ills the worst  
Art thou, O drunkenness accursed.

Why stand ye idle? Is there not  
A combat rages fierce and strong;  
Blod fast the helmet on the brow,  
And stand the loyal ranks among!  
More valiant who lead this can  
Than blood-stained hoary at Inkermann.  
They fought for martial glory; we  
Do battle in a nobler cause—  
To make a myriad bondmen free,  
And purchase Heaven's, not man's, applause;  
Not ours to triumph o'er the slain,  
But bid the dead revive again.  
Why stand ye idle? Will ye see  
The struggling victim downy sink,  
Not strive to snatch for misery?  
O lifeless, listless dreamer, think!  
Awake! arise! go forth!—prepare  
To live and work—to do and dare!

## THE THINGS THAT ADAM MISSED.

Adam ne'er knew what 'twas to be a boy,  
To wheelie ponies from a doting sire.  
With which to batter for some pleasing boy,  
Or calm; the rising of a strong desire  
To suck an orange. Nor did he  
Ever cast the shatious to battie,  
Nor were his throwers ever flat at knee,  
From playing marbles on the kitchen floor.  
When water's covering o'er the earth was spread  
Nor glided down the slippery rill,  
With pretty girls upon the trusty sled.  
He never swung upon his father's gate,  
Or slept in sunshine on the cellar door,  
Nor roasted chestnuts at the kitchen grate,  
Nor spun his spinning top upon the floor.  
He ne'er amused himself with rows of bricks,  
So set, if one fall, all come down;  
Nor gazed delighted at the fancy tricks  
Of harlequin or travelling circus clown.  
By gradual growth he never reached the age,  
When cruel Cupid first invokes his art,  
And stamps love's lesson, page by page,  
On the glowing tablets of a youngling's heart.  
He never wandered forth on moon light nights,  
With her he loved above all earthly things,  
Nor tried to mount old Finbar's rocky heights,  
Because he fancied love had lent him wings.  
He never tripped it o'er the back-room floor,  
Where love and music intertwine their charms,  
Nor wandered listless by the sandy shore,  
Debarred the pleasures of his lady's arms.  
For Adam—so at least 's said  
By many an ancient and a modern sage,  
Before a moment of his life had fled,  
Was fully thirty years of age.

## THE STEP DAUGHTER.

She is not mine, and to my heart  
Perhaps she is less dear  
Than those of whom my life are part—  
This is the sin I bear.  
And even in the drear to err,  
To see her, and to love her,  
More gentle have I been to her  
Perhaps than all the rest.  
Has any little fault occurred,  
That may not take demand,  
Or I can speak a hasty word,  
Or lift a chidling hand.  
An angel's fate comes fitting by,  
With looks so sad and mild,  
A voice flutes softly from the sky—  
"Wouldst harm my orphan child?"  
No! witness thou, and all above,  
I'll cheer her as mine;  
Or may her father's love—  
A love that once was thine!

## NUMBER.

The leaves fall fast as flakes of snow,  
Alas! we mourn them dying;  
They sigh beneath our every tread,  
In woods and bypaths lying.  
Clouds hurry o'er the face of heaven,  
The wall of clouds is deeper—  
The harbinger of the year has come,  
November is the reaper.  
We hear without the last farewell  
Of birds to south lands going;  
And sigh back answers from our hearts,  
As shrinking from the knowing  
Of all that follows on the track.  
Our leaves are birds depred;  
And earth seems changed as if 't en the she  
Were growing weary hearted!  
Al! well a day—all things must fade,  
The love lost soon as any;  
The days of sunshine are the few,  
The day of cloud the many;  
Now comes the winter winds all.  
To human hearts come needest;  
And sometimes reprobate more than leaves,  
In taking what is dearest!

## Agriculture.

FALL WORK.—Manure fruit trees, spading in thoroughly. Manure strawberries; cover raspberries. Bank around trees to prevent the attack of mice. Cover tender grapes. Remove grape layers from the parent vines. Grafts may be cut, and preserved. Make wattle fences, which may be used for trellises.

Take up dahlia roots on dry days; do not shake off the dirt, but remove it by hand, or the tubers will break at their necks. Cut the stems within a few inches of the ground, label them carefully, and put them away in a dry cellar, free from frost, or heat beyond 75°; bury the tubers in dry sand, the stems projecting above, and cover the whole with something to prevent the light from greening the tubers, and thus lessening their value.

Attend to cold frames, and see them properly protected. Do not let your late crop be frozen in the ground. Put away turnips, beets, celery, carrots, &c., &c.—Cover spinage, shallots, young onions, out-door lettuce and cabbage plants, with cedar brush if you have it, and if not, salt hay, flag or straw. Protect cabbages. Dress and cover asparagus beds, salting them freely. Cover rhubarb. Dress globe artichokes. Dig up horse-radish, and parsnips for winter use.

Bean poles, pea sticks, &c., should be stowed away in a dry place to prevent their decay.

Cut down weeds, collect stakes, look to glazing frames, &c. Do not water plants while the ground is frozen about the roots.

Mohammed, for that was his name, was one day walking in the pleasant and fertile environs of the city, musing over the ruined wall of the southern quarter which was so demolished by Siah Abbas, and sighing in the gentleness of his spirit at the cruel effects of violence, when the slowly sinking sun, pillowng its golden brow on its cushion of crimson and purple, warned him to return to the house of his father in time for the evening meal.

He passed slowly along one of the narrowest and least frequented streets of the city, his ear was suddenly outraged by the voice of anguish; and advancing anxiously in the quarter whence it came, he saw an old man of stern aspect, who, with ferocious gestures, was urging on the wall's guard to tear a young and beautiful female, whose veil had escaped in the struggle, from the arms of her aged parent, while she rent the vault of heaven with the beauty of Zohara, and the story of her rescue.

Rechid Aga left the presence of his friend with treachery in his heart. His fancy had been taken captive by the glowing picture of this peerless beauty so soon to be a bride, and he resolved that should she be but half as lovely as she had been painted to him, she should be his, if craft or violence could win her.

As the steel hearted leopard springs on the trembling chamois, so rushed the treacherous Aga on his prey! The house of the slumbering Timshah was fired at midnight; and the shrieking Zohara borne through the flames, only to be placed on a swift horse, encircled by the arm of its rider, and panting with affright.

As day dawned the horseman reined up his rapid steed, and springing to the earth, drew after him his pale and sinking burden.

It was a glorious morning; and their halt was in a valley where happy hearts, blessed in each other, might have been content to dwell for ever. Much time was spent in restoring the maiden to consciousness, for her swoon was long and heavy; and as Rechid Aga hung over, and bathed her pale brow with the pure water of a mountain stream, and crushed in her small hands the aromatic blossoms of the hea-plant, he felt that the words of Mohammed had been weak in painting her beauty. He had laid her down beneath the tall boughs of a maple tree, at whose roots the fresh moss grew rankly, clustered with deep-blue violets; and when the fair Zohara at length opened her eyes, and beheld beside her the friend of her affianced husband, she clasped her hands in a transport of joy and gratitude; for she guessed not that he had stained the skirts of his honor with the defilements of treachery, but at once believed that he had preserved her from the flames in friendship for Mohammed.

The voice of sorrow was soon turned into that of joy, and the happy father laid the forehead of thanksgiving in the dust of gratitude, as Mohammed, out of the abundance of his generosity, paid down the required sum, and feed the beautiful Zohara from the grasp of her captor. But alas! the son of Hali had but transferred the chain of slavery to his own heart; and when, in obedience to the old man's prayer, he passed the threshold of the father of Zohara, and saw her mother weeping at his knees, while the maiden herself stood by in her young loveliness, partially shrouding her face in the folds of her robe, he felt that the sun and moon of his earthly sky would hereafter be the eyes of the fair creature whom he had rescued.—It was true that at present the mists of sorrow obscured the sunbeams of beauty, but Zohara was like the water-lily which is ever the loveliest in its tears; and as the young man quitted the roof to which he had now restored happiness, he felt that an arrow was in his heart, which he sought not to pluck out.

Mohammed had studied like a mullah in the colleges for which Schamachie has so long been famous, and the boasted sciences of the Franks were no more than atoms in the beams of his knowledge; but from this time forth he sheathed the bright spear of study in the breast of indolence, and wandered during whole days beside the streams of the valley, or beneath the shadows of the forest-boughs, weaving sweet fancies of which the fair Zohara was ever the brilliant subject.

Such a passion as this could end only in marriage; and it was not long ere Mohammed, the son of the wealthy Hali, asked for his bride the daughter of the penniless Timshah, whose worldly possessions would not have loaded the weak-backed camel in the city. It is not difficult to imagine how he was answered; and while the mother of the young man was preparing to receive the wife of her

## Selected Tale.

### THE TARTAR'S TALE.

In the famous city of Schamachie, the capital of the province of Schirwan in Persia, lived a merchant named Ali, who, from his immense wealth, was considered as a second Karoon.\* He traded with the Franks in raw and wrought silks, and the wove cottons of the West; with the Muscovite dealers in furs, leathers, and metals, with the Tartars in horses; and with the Jews—in houses; and with the Persians—<sup>in</sup> their father's graves defiled!

Rechid Aga was the friend of Mohammed: they clung together like double pomegranates; and, in the exuberance of his joy, the unwary young man poured into the ear of his chosen associate the tale of his approaching happiness. Rechid listened, and a wild wish grew in his soul, and poisoned it like the breath of the upes.—The painted wings of vanity were folded about his heart; and, as he curled his dark and glossy beard over his finger, he began to ask himself wherefore the flesh of Mohammed had shed a light upon his path which had been denied to him? If the maiden was so fair in the eyes of his friend as had made her, she must be a banished peri, condemned to visit earth for a time, and to be won by a mortal—why then should he not be that favored one? And as Eblis thus prompted him, vague thoughts and hopes grew into shape and tangibility within his bosom; and he resolved to learn all that the trusting friendship of Mohammed might lead him to reveal; seizing, therefore, with the hand of sport, the skirts of confidence, he smilingly asked a thousand questions, to which his friend replied with unuspicious frankness; and thus the poverty of Timshah, and the obscurity of his position became known to him, as well as the beauty of Zohara, and the story of her rescue.

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son, he passed whole hours beside her, gazing on her fresh cheek, where nature had crushed its roses to paint the fairest skin that ever flushed at praise; and into her deep eyes, where the light seemed to slumber, save when his smile called it forth in living fire. Graceful was she as the saffaf, and fawn-like as the light-footed maidens of Singol; while her voice was low and sweet as the night-wind among the tombs of the early dead.

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at intervals bounded past light as the wind and slept.

Now, indeed, the maiden began to let the wings of hope flutter about her heart; but she yet felt the necessity of caution, for although the group by the river bank followed by the example of their chiefs, had flung themselves into the attitude of repose, she knew that their would be but the lighter slumbers of fatigue, which an unguarded movement might serve to dissipate. While, therefore, she was carefully turning in her mind the most feasible means of success, her thoughts divided between her terror of the serpent, and her hope of escape from her enemies; the mighty snake appeared once more above her head, and as her eye again rested upon it, she crouched down with clasped hands and clenched teeth, without power to withdraw herself from the danger.

But ere long the serpent-tongue of guilt betrayed its worthless purpose; and the affrighted maiden learned the unholy passion which had caused her to be thus borne away from the roof of her father, with a terror which denied her utterance. The voice breathed by her perfidious suitor did not raise hatred in her bosom; and as she became more calm, she wedged the name of Rechid Aga to every reproachful epithet with which her memory supplied her. She reminded him of the heavy chain of gratitude that had been flung around her by the generous aid of Mohammed, ere she yet had learnt to love him; and she vowed by the soul of the prophet, and by the grave of her father, that she would rather die by her own hand, than be the wife of another. The protestations of the Aga failed, and as he again rested his head high above them; and then plunging it into the liquid, he drank deep, and flung back into the wine a few heavy black drops of the foul poison which hung about his jaws.

The noise of his retreat, as he again glided swiftly into the underwood, with a rattling sound, accompanied by a shrill hissing noise, aroused the Arabs, who started from the earth, and clutched their weapons; but when, on looking around, they could discover no cause of alarm, and saw one pale captive seated beneath the tree, and the other yet bound to its branches, they only muttered an imprecation; and seizing the skins of wine, passed them one to the other, and resumed their rest.

Now was the moment come when Zohara felt within her the courage which grows out of peril. She glided to the side of the Aga, but he did not notice his eyes—she touched his hand, it was cold and nerveless—and the maiden started with a new terror, for she felt that she looked on death.

A sudden impulse shook her, and she drew forth her dagger. Were not they who were sleeping but a few paces off, her enemies? and might she not deliver herself from their grasp? Those at her feet could injure her no further, for she knew that they had quaffed poison with their last draught. She moved towards the margin of the stream, but her heart grew sick; she felt that, if when the sword is in the hand of power, generosity is the scabbard of heroes, so much should mercy be that of woman!

The steed of the Aga was standing, fastened to a mimosa bush, not fifty paces from her; and with the speed of lightning she disengaged the bridle, and sprang upon his back; but ere she could commence her flight, a second trampling of horses sounded through the valley, and at once the sleeping Arabs vaulted into their saddles, and, shouting to their chiefs, prepared to meet the coming enemy. But their chiefs answered not; they lay prone and motionless upon the earth, their faces blackening in the wind, and the poison oozing from their parted lips; and the wondering tribe were yet busied in endeavoring to awaken them, when a band of horsemen, led by Mohammed, the son of Hali, came like a thunder-cloud across the valley, sweeping down all before them.

Zohara was saved! The Morning Star once more lit up the sky of Mohammed's happiness; and the dark-hearted Aga paid the forfeit of his treachery.

*Dominie Brown's Experience in Kissing.*

Dominie Brown had reached the mature age of five-and-twenty without ever having taken part in this pleasant labial exercise. One of his Deacons had a very charming daughter, and for a year or two, the Dominie had found it very pleasant to call upon her three or four times a week; but all the neighbors said he was "courting her," and very likely he was, though he had not the remotest suspicion of the colonies use.

The above named bread was left of the stores furnished by Massachusetts, for the wounded officers and soldiers who came to Newport to be cured of their wounds, after the great swamp fight in Narragansett.

1676.

The circulation of the Mercury is equal to that of all the newspapers combined, which are published in this county, rendering it the greatest medium for ADVERTISING.

One of the advantages derived from wood engraving is the facility of reproducing a design in countless numbers, at small cost and with great rapidity. That this quality is appreciated, we have only to turn to our tables, which are literally covered with illustrated works of this description. The size and progress of wood engraving is, in itself, exceedingly interesting; but it is not our purpose here to dwell upon that point; we are rather disposed, at present, to show in what way it is now abused, and the tendency of prints that take up so large a part of works circulated only for their illustrations.

No one will deny that the aim of Art is to elevate, instruct and improve the mind; it is certainly true, then, the duty of those who minister at its altar to avoid everything that has not this tendency, and especially to suppress all that panders to a corrupt and morbid taste. With this in mind, how can we reconcile ourselves to the cuts constantly inserted in pictorial sheets, and which are designed to illustrate events of the day—such, for instance, as the execution of a culprit; the murderous attack of a band of ruffians on some impulsive man; or some deliberate act of violence, public or private, with all the painful details? Yet such cuttings constantly produced, the greatest evil being manifested to be first in the field. And, to be more specific, without referring to the designs that at times disgrace the European illustrated journals, we will confine ourselves to our own style of illustrating, pointing to only one or two cuts, as representative of a class.

The Panama railroad accident of last Spring was no sooner heard of in New York, than forth came an illustrated sheet representing natives revelling in blood and plunder, and the whole heightened by an "intensely exciting" account of the scene. Then a senator was brutally attacked on the floor of Congress, and the designers, like the penny-a-liners, seized upon the affair, and we were served with a large cut of the scene, horribly conceived, wretchedly drawn, and altogether in the worst possible taste.

Soon after that a highly respected editor was shot in San Francisco. The papers from that quarter gave us cuts representing the various acts of the Vigilance Committee, showing how the attack on the jail was made and the manner of wresting the two murderers there confined from the hands of justice. Nor is this all; for we were not only presented with a portrait of the murderer as he appeared in life, but also with one after death, to which particular attention was called, as showing distinctly where the fatal ball entered and passed out of the body.

Of such illustrations we might point to any number. If a railroad accident happens, a riot, or any revolting scene is reported, capitals made of it and all the details are worked over and over again, until the subject is exhausted or a new one presents itself. We pass over the fact that the drawing is extremely defective, and only point to the tendency of such designs. Their influence must be something but salutary, and it is hardly possible that a man who prostitutes his pencil to so base a purpose, can have the least reverence for Art.

When WESTMULLER's Danse was exhibited in Philadelphia in 1816, everything was done to draw crowds to the room, and certain days were set apart for ladies who did not like to visit with gentlemen. Others caught at the idea of making money by pandering to an impure taste, and like subjects were hastily thrown off and exposed in the same way, to the prejudice of art and the destruction of good morals.

It was only when the public frowned and the press condemned such exhibitions, that a check was given to what was proving a very dangerous species of indulgence.

A love of disgusting details disfigured all the works of MORLAND, and SALVATOR ROSA took all especial delight in presenting the most frightful and ghoulish scenes, (the Prometheus being a fair sample of his labors in this way) and they each paid the penalty. But their works could only have been seen by the few, who were shut up in private galleries. Here, however, efforts are made to circulate tens of thousands of copies of the engravings alluded to, and thus the evil is broadcast. Such cuts are not necessary to make a paper sell, and are not half as acceptable to the least informed as works of a higher tone. Pencill never resorts to anything of the kind. It can be joyful or pathetic at will, without once wounding our sensibility; and to a lack of the same spirit is attributed the failure of all similar efforts in this country.

Those who care for the public never seem to reflect that the true way to awaken a taste for art is to furnish the most aristocratic adornments; and the public, if it would employ the natural good sense displayed in other matters, could easily discriminate between the real and unreal; between that which will corrupt or cannot be elevated, and that which excites the imagination and secures the most pleasurable emotions. What we have to contend with is the apathy of those who do not express their likes and dislikes, and who look with so much indifference on all that relates to art, declaring that they do not understand it and have not the time to study its principles. Rationally says "we do not try to find out what we enjoy. Our ideas are not defined, and rather than labor little to give them a definite shape, we are content to be guided by others, endeavoring to admire and appreciate that which we do not understand, and which, in fact, no man can comprehend."

We have received a circular, in which it is stated that the Albany Institute proposes publishing from original manuscripts, a series of volumes relating to American History, two volumes to be published annually at an annual cost of five dollars, and the circulation of these works to be confined exclusively to subscribers. The first volume will have a peculiar interest for Rhode Islanders, as it will contain "A Relation of the Beginning and Progress of King Philip's Indian War," written in 1675 by JOHN EASTON, with other documents of the Indian Wars of New England, from unpublished records in the New York archives. The circular can be seen at our office, and it will afford us pleasure to forward the subscription of all who are disposed to take part in the enterprise.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says it is probable that all misunderstanding between this country and England, in regard to Central America, will shortly be settled, the negotiations carried on between Mr. DODDS and Lord ANDREW having been brought nearly to a satisfactory conclusion. The terms of the settlement will not be made public before the President's next annual message shall appear.

We have recently seen a table showing the comparative representation in Congress from the free and slave States of the Union from 1811 to 1853, which shows that in 1811 the free States had 85, slave 75; majority, 16. 1822, free 125, slave 97; majority, 85. 1832, free 141, slave 99; majority, 42. 1842, free 135, slave 87; majority, 48. 1852, free 145, slave 80; majority for free states 33.

Living Aks.—This regular weekly visitor comes to us with an article from Fraser's Magazine, on Life and Manners in Persia, a continuation of the Athelings, from Blackwood, and selections from Chapman's Magazine, Household Words, &c., &c.

The Alliance between France and England is evidently failing to pieces—a fact to surprise one, knowing their antecedents—and it is rumored that while France and Russia are hitching horses to use the language of Sam Slick, England and Austria are joining hands by way of a balance. What will come of all this remains to be seen.

A. J. WARD has sent us the December number of Harper's Magazine, being the first of the volume. It contains twenty seven engravings of Suisse, the home of Washington Irving, besides various other engravings upon different subjects which are treated of in this number. Now is the time to subscribe to commence the new volume, each number of which, will contain 144 octavo pages, pictorial illustrations, fiction, &c., &c.

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The London Times was established in 1785, by JOHN WALTER, and inherited by his son, now a member of Parliament. It is valued at \$8,740,000. Its principal editor has an annual salary of \$95,000, and its Paris correspondent \$10,000. Its advertisements, it is estimated, yield it \$8,000,000 a year, one firm alone paying \$150,000 a year.

The Editor of the Portsmouth, N. H., Chronicle is trying experiments in raising the Chinese sugar cane. Thirty-two stalks produced one pint of cane sugar superior to the best Southern.

SACRED BOY?—Lady (in a fashionable hoop dress.) "Little boy, can I go through this gate to the Beach?"—"Perhaps. A load of hay went through this morning."

POSTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES announces a pistol shooting match to come off soon in New York between S. A. SCYTHE and JOHN TRAVIS for \$1000 a side, each to fire 20 shots at 10 paces.

Living Aks.—This regular weekly visitor comes to us with an article from Fraser's Magazine, on Life and Manners in Persia, a continuation of the Athelings, from Blackwood, and selections from Chapman's Magazine, Household Words, &c., &c.

The Overland China Mail, of the 15th of Sept., states that Mr. S. B. RAWLINS has been appointed by the President consul at Bengal for the United States.

## LOCAL.

In our issue of to-day will be found the particulars, as far as received, of another frightful collision at sea, which has resulted in the loss of many valuable lives and much property. Among those on board Le Lyonnais, and from whom nothing has been heard since the accident, were ALBERT SUMNER, Esq., of this city, his wife and daughter, and also Miss SUMNER's servant. The party were bound to the Mediterranean, for the benefit of Miss SUMNER's health, and it is believed in getting upon the raft fitted after the accident, it is more probable the females could not long have borne up against the severe cold and exposure to which they had to submit. The whole affair is one of the most frightful that we have had to record since the loss of the Arctic, and the city has met with serious loss in the death of Mr. SUMNER and family. For a long time they have resided here, and were looked upon as among the permanent residents of the place. We would not give them wholly up if we saw a shadow of a hope of their retaining life, even for a few hours, no exposed, and the only chance for them that we can see is, that they may have been picked up by some outward bound vessel. In that case some time must elapse before we hear favorable news.

This is not the first loss of life from shipwreck in the family. Mr. SUMNER's brother HORACE was lost on board the vessel in which MARGARET FULLER OSGOOD was drowned, and Mrs. SUMNER lost her sister and sister's husband, in the packet ship Heme, bound from New York to Charleston, several years ago.

The News of Thursday says a letter has been received by the boat that was picked up, in which it is stated that Mr. SUMNER was calm and collected, and rendered material aid in arranging for the safety of those on board the ill-fated steamer.

The United States brig Release, under command of Captain SAWYER, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 5th inst., having on board the necessary number and materials for one thousand and eight boxes, each about three feet in length, in which to pack sugar-cane cuttings. Mr. TOWNSEND GLOVER, says the Washington Union, has been designated to accompany the expedition and make the selection. The destination of the Release is the river Demarara, in British Guiana, where collections of cane will be made, as well as on the highlands in Caracas, in Venezuela. The following is a part of the directions given by Mr. GLOVER:—

"The reddish, purple, and violet colored sorts would probably suit our climate best. Therefore it would be advisable to confine your selections principally to them. There are at least three varieties near Caracas. Those of Japanese origin, with deep purple joints, are the kind you should procure. The cuttings should be taken from the middle portion of the cane, towards the top, out about three feet, in length, containing a portion of the leaves. The plants from which they are taken should be healthy, vigorous, and not over ripe, and free from injury from borer, other insects, or 'the blast.' They may be packed in boxes in alternate layers, with cane leaves and common finely sifted earth taken from the fields in which they grow, or the cane plants may be pulled up by the roots, and bundled containing twelve or thirteen stalks in each, enveloping them entirely with small ropes, made by twisting together the leaves of cane. If the roots of these bundles could in any way be surrounded with moist earth taken from the fields, the vitality of the plants would be longer maintained."

We learn that several wagers have been made on the brig Red Wing and schooner J. H. REEDS, which will cost not less than \$1000. The Company expect to receive it by the last of next month. By a vote of the City Council the Company were allowed \$1000 or their present machine, and they have taken the cash, as at a meeting of the Fire Wards held Wednesday evening, it was voted to retain the old engine now in possession of Co. No. 8. The Fire Wards voted also to ask the City Council to purchase 600 feet of new hose.

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LANT B. vs.—ASTONISHING FRAT.—  
just been informed of a remarkable  
circumstance, which deserves to be re-  
printed. About two weeks ago, a  
son of Mr. J. S. Willmott of Monterey  
County, Ky., one ten years old  
and another eight, rode their father's horse  
Kentucky River to water. The boy  
plunged in and attempted to swim  
the river with the boys upon his  
When near the middle of the stream  
turned to the horse back toward the  
shore. This made him capsize, and  
the boys slipped off into the water.—  
they slipped off, the elder said to the  
other, " hold on to me, and I'll swim  
you." He did hold on, and the other  
swam ashore with him upon his  
dragging at the same time through  
a tin bucket which the younger  
had strung by the bail upon his  
When was a more remarkable feat  
accomplished by a boy of ten years?

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—The  
British government advertises at  
Lloyd's for a ship to convey some hundred  
emigrants to Nova Scotia, it being the in-  
tention to grant free passages to laborers  
and their families to that colony.

FRANCE.—The condition of the Bank  
of France shows no improvement.

RUMORS continue of a probable modifi-  
cation in the Ministry. M. de Persigny's  
visit to the Emperor is connected with these

TREES ON RAILROADS.—The  
Central Railroad Co. have com-  
menced the planting of locust trees on  
side of their road, for the distance of  
one hundred and twenty miles. After the  
trees are once set, with a little care in  
the weeds down and the earth  
around the roots for two or three  
they will require no more labor, and  
will then afford shade along the road,  
will have a tendency to cause the  
to grow, which will in a great degree  
at much of the annoyance from dust,  
the end of twenty years the trees will  
be large enough for ties for the  
of the road. This is a most excellent  
and should be adopted on every road  
run through land that will grow the  
The laborers that repair the road  
show the little cultivation necessary,  
will cost but a trifl.

REVOLVERS IN GEORGIA.—Since  
"Short Way with the Dissenters,"  
has been no such triumph of irony  
as any subject on which the conduct  
of the Times could have been hazed  
on April Fool's Day; but the  
man who victimized them had ac-  
taken the measure of their ignorance  
and, knew perfectly well to  
length he might go. Somebody, at  
least, has boasted the leading journal  
of a Ministry of Colonies.

The celebrated painter, Paul de la  
Roche, is dead, in his 59th year.

SPAIN.—A plan of Finance will be laid  
before the Council of Ministers, without  
delay.

Nothing is yet decided as to the creation  
of a Ministry of Colonies.

The law of the press, requiring a heavy  
deposit of surety money from editors, was  
re-established.

A meeting of political notabilities had  
been held in the house of Gen. Prim, for  
the purpose of re-organizing the Progres-  
sists party. Result not known.

The Espana, a Ministerial paper, de-  
cries the Anglo-French alliance, and re-  
commends an alliance of Spain with the  
Northern Powers.

It was said that dispatches received by  
the government, from Rome, represented  
that the negotiations about to be entered  
into by the Holy See, would be conducted  
in a friendly spirit by the latter.

ITALY.—Respecting the Neapolitan dif-  
ficulties, we have nothing more definite  
than the following, from the Paris Patrie:—  
"The Neapolitan difficulties, if we may  
believe reports published by the Belgian  
journals, are upon the point of entering on  
a better phase, and although the King of  
Naples has, it is said, ordered his repre-  
sentatives in France and England to de-  
mand their passports so soon as they should  
be informed of the return of Baron Bre-  
niere and M. Petre. It is thought that an  
arrangement will be come to through the  
friendly interference of the Russian Minister  
at Naples. We shall know what we  
may expect on this subject, for a manifesto  
from the Neapolitan government is every  
day expected, and, if that document should  
not be of a conciliatory character, it is  
probable that the Neapolitan Government  
envoys will take their passports.

According to recent agreements with  
the Pope, the Austrians are withdrawing  
their troops from several of the towns in  
the Papal dominions, which they have for  
some time past occupied. At the same  
time they are making preparations for a  
overwhelming display of military force in  
Lombardy and on the frontier. The posts  
evacuated are immediately re-occupied by  
Papal and Swiss regiments.

Bellona and Anconia are now the only  
posts held by the Austrians.

PRUSSIA.—Letters say that the relations  
between France and Prussia are becoming  
closer, there being talk of but two policies,  
that of France, Russia and Prussia, against  
England and Austria. Such talk is,  
however, of little value.

It is also said that a new treaty of  
commerce is settled between Russia and  
Prussia, with a view of international railway  
communications.

Private statements say that Prussia  
agrees with France and Russia, in requir-  
ing that the Austrians shall evacuate the  
Danubian Principalities, and the English  
fleet shall leave the Black Sea.

Russia.—The concession of the Russian  
railways to the Credit Mobilier was  
signed Oct. 23. The company undertakes  
the construction of 38,000 versts, in four  
routes, 1st, from St. Petersburg to Warsaw,  
repaying to the government the 80,-  
000,000 francs, which the 300 versts al-  
ready constructed, have cost, and under-  
take to complete the line.

2.—From Moscow to Theodosia 1356  
versts. 3d.—from Moscow to Nijni-Novogorod 390 versts. 4th—from Koursk to  
the port of Liban.

These lines must be completed in 10  
years and the Russian government guar-  
antees 5 per cent. One-third of the shares  
will be allotted to Russia. The shares  
will not be quoted on the Paris Bourse.

The capital of the company is 270,000,-  
000 of silver roubles.

TURKEY.—The new Turkish Ministry is  
reported as follows:—Grand Vizier—  
Hector De Montpensier; Maria De Regis, Francisca de Asis;  
Ana Luisa, Fernanda, Amelia, Felipe,  
Adelaida, Cristina, Josefa, Joaquin,  
Rufina, Lulgarda, Carolina, Bibiana,  
Gaspar, Melchora, Baltassar,  
Aguada, Lucia, Francisca de Paula,  
Ana, Todos los Santos, Brigida  
sia.

AMERICAN MARBLES.—In West Rut-  
ton, marble is obtained which has no  
value for sculpture in the world, some  
being exported to Rome, ordered  
and sculptured. It has a fine grain  
works beautifully under the chisel.—  
The Carrington, Mass., there is a flex-  
ible, which bends like a bow when

found in New York, and ver-  
y fine in many districts, and in ex-  
treme almost every variety.

the following is a "correct list" of the  
just given in baptism to the infant  
of the Duchess De Montpensier.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP Niagara,  
from Liverpool, afternoon of the 8th inst.,  
has arrived at Boston.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—Lord Palmerston de-  
livered an address on education before a  
large assembly in Free Trade Hall, Man-  
chester; he also made two speeches in de-  
fense of his foreign policy, and he used the  
following expression which has been the  
subject of much remark—"I hope the  
peace will be lasting, but its endurance  
must depend on the fidelity with which its  
conditions are fulfilled. If that power  
which provoked hostility faithfully carries  
out the treaty, then do doubt peace would  
be long preserved."

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—The Bank  
of England has been closed for a week to  
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## Business Cards.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, JR.,  
Shipping & Commission Merchant,  
65 BROAD STREET,  
NEW YORK.

Orders for the Purchase and Shipment of Mer-  
chandise promptly executed.  
Refers to Edward Conning, Esq., and Messrs.  
Stanton, Sheldon & Co.

June 21.

HALLIBURTON, DAVIS & CO'S.

PIANO FORTES.  
Are acknowledged by Artists and Amateurs  
to be equal to any in the world for Brilliance  
of tone, Beauty and Durability of Workmanship.  
Rooms 407 Washington Street Boston.

Authorized Agent for Newport, A. J. WARD,  
Thames Street, where a supply of their Instru-  
ments can always be found.

July 12-14

BENJ. M. SEABURY,  
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
150 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

P.S.—Prompt attention paid to and quick re-  
turns made for all consignments.

July 19

THOS. B. BUFFUM,  
BREEDER OF

SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP  
AND

North-Devon Cattle,  
NEAR 2 MILE CORNER.

Middletown, June 15—16

HENRY H. YOUNG,  
WOLELAGE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SHIP STORES, PROVISIONS,  
WINES PRODUCE, FLOUR, TEA, FINE  
OLD BRANDIES, CIGARS, TOBAC-  
CO, SUGARS, FLOUR, BEEF,  
POTATOES, FISH, FLUID,  
OILS, &c., &c.

And General Commission Merchant, No. 66 & 68  
Thames street, corner Parade.

Goods warranted and delivered free.

CHARLES P. BARBER,  
No. 4 & 6 SOUTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE,  
DEALER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

IN CHOICE GROCERIES, OF EVERY DE-  
SCRIPTION—FRESH TRAS, FLOUR,  
PROVISIONS, &c.

Also, Hay, Straw, Corn, Oats, Meal and Feed of  
all kinds—Faster Hair, Sots Leather, &c.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,  
DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,  
No. 140 THAMES STREET.

Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

March 1.

T. & J. COGGESHALL,  
Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

SHIP CHANDLERY, SHIP STORES, &c.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH IRON,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

Commercial Wharf,.....Newport, R. I.

Albert Sherman,  
DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,

No. 369

South THAMES STREET,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

NATHAN M. CHAFFE,  
PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER,  
AND COPPER SMITH,

No. 210 THAMES STREET,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

JOHN H. GREENE,  
DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,  
No. 125 THAMES STREET.

(Formerly of J. E. Bumford & Green.)

SHOP No. 22 LAFAYETTE STREET,

RESIDENCE No. 33 WILLIAM STREET,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

Edward C. Hayes,  
Boot & Shoe Maker,  
No. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE  
NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.

For repairing promptly and neatly executed.

Feb 23—ly

BOSS & DAVIS,  
BREAD, CARE & CRACKER  
BAKERS,

205 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT.

W. S. BOSS. SIMON DAVIS.

WILLIAM B. HALE,  
DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, SHIP STORES, GROCERIES,  
TEA, FRUIT, &c.

At store No. 98 Thames, opposite Colonnade  
Row.

Goods of any description forwarded to custom-  
ers with despatch.

Jan 1.

D. B. GULICK,  
Engraver on Wood,

151 WASHINGTON STREET,  
[ENTRANCE ON NEWPORT AVENUE.]

Dec 12—ly

BOSTON.

C. O. VAN ZANDT,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Office in the Newport Mercury Building,  
No. 125 Thames Street, (Up Stairs.)

J. H. COZZENS,  
142 THAMES STREET,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING  
GOODS, OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VA-  
LICES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

R. P. BERRY,  
SCHOLASTIC

OFFICE—

CORNER OF THAMES AND MARY STREETS.

Newport, March 20, 1882.

CARPENTERING.

STE. J. M. MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to let the atten-  
tion of their friends and the public generally to  
their Establishment on Thames street, where  
they keep on hand and are constantly making  
Window frames, Sashes, Doors, and Panel  
framing, and Mouldings of every description,  
Planing and Sawing of all kinds, such as Joint,  
Plank, Boards and Clapboards. All Work war-  
ranted.

Orders left with Messrs. FINE & ESSOES, will  
receive attention.

GIDEON LAWTON & CO.

Newport, S-12, 1882—1

CITY STEAM PLANING MILL,  
Nos 1 & 2 SHEPPARD ST.,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

WHERE Planing, Grooving, and all kinds of  
Sawing are done at short notice.

Also, Sashes, Windows, Window Frames and Doors,  
manufactured and constantly kept on hand to  
order.

May 17.

SIMON MOFFIT, Proprietor.

Timber and Building Materials

P. S. Spruce and Cedar SHINGLES, LATHS

and CLIPBOARDS together with a good  
assortment of TIMBER, JOIST and BOARDS

PLANED LUMBER of all kinds needed, well  
seasoned and of good qualities.

LIME, BRICK and CEMENT, at reasonable  
prices, for CASH at HAMMETT'S

June 16 Lumber Yard, Newport, R. I.

## For Sale or To Let

### ELLISS' BOAD SURSEY.

FOR SALE.—PEAR TREES of the best  
sorts, many of them in bearing condition  
and all grafted on the "Anger's Quince" stock.  
Also fine stock of deciduous, & evergreen trees  
and shrubs. Apply to

FRANCIS TALBOT,  
or ALFRED SMITH.

Oct 4

### Trees for Sale.

At the nursery in Portsmouth, near Law-  
ton's Tea House, consisting of Larch, Nor-  
way, Spruce, Balsam, Firs, Catalpa, Chinese and  
American Arborvitae, Maples, two kind of Ash,  
Red Willow, Buckthorn, Apple, Pear and Cherry  
trees at short notice.

EDMUND S. SISSON.

Oct 4—If

### FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM in Middletown, 44 miles from New-  
port, containing 82 acres, very convenient to  
divide into two farms, will be sold reasonable if  
applied for soon.

EDMUND S. SISSON.

Oct 4—If

### For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the two  
storey house and lot in Oak street. On  
the lot is a building 36 feet by 20, two stories  
high, rain water cistern and well of good water.  
Apply to

JOHN PEARSON.

April 12

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